

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week, payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at \$6 per annum; \$5 for six months; \$3 for three months; 50c for one month. Price per copy, 2 cents.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per annum.

The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per annum, or 75 cents for six months.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Send post-office money order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new post-office. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.

HALF INCH OR LESS.

1 time	10c
2 times	15c
3 times	20c
4 times	25c
5 times	30c
6 times	35c
7 times	40c
8 times	45c
9 times	50c
10 times	55c
11 times	60c
12 times	65c
13 times	70c
14 times	75c
15 times	80c
16 times	85c
17 times	90c
18 times	95c
19 times	1.00
20 times	1.05
21 times	1.10
22 times	1.15
23 times	1.20
24 times	1.25
25 times	1.30
26 times	1.35
27 times	1.40
28 times	1.45
29 times	1.50
30 times	1.55
31 times	1.60
32 times	1.65
33 times	1.70
34 times	1.75
35 times	1.80
36 times	1.85
37 times	1.90
38 times	1.95
39 times	2.00
40 times	2.05
41 times	2.10
42 times	2.15
43 times	2.20
44 times	2.25
45 times	2.30
46 times	2.35
47 times	2.40
48 times	2.45
49 times	2.50
50 times	2.55
51 times	2.60
52 times	2.65
53 times	2.70
54 times	2.75
55 times	2.80
56 times	2.85
57 times	2.90
58 times	2.95
59 times	3.00
60 times	3.05
61 times	3.10
62 times	3.15
63 times	3.20
64 times	3.25
65 times	3.30
66 times	3.35
67 times	3.40
68 times	3.45
69 times	3.50
70 times	3.55
71 times	3.60
72 times	3.65
73 times	3.70
74 times	3.75
75 times	3.80
76 times	3.85
77 times	3.90
78 times	3.95
79 times	4.00
80 times	4.05
81 times	4.10
82 times	4.15
83 times	4.20
84 times	4.25
85 times	4.30
86 times	4.35
87 times	4.40
88 times	4.45
89 times	4.50
90 times	4.55
91 times	4.60
92 times	4.65
93 times	4.70
94 times	4.75
95 times	4.80
96 times	4.85
97 times	4.90
98 times	4.95
99 times	5.00
100 times	5.05

Wanted situation, payable in advance. 25c.

Advertisements for "every day" or advertisements running consecutively.

Reading notices in regular matter type, five lines or less, 10c; in nonpareil, leaded, five lines or less, 15c.

Card of rates for more space furnished on application.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 39 EAST BROAD STREET.

WEST-END OFFICE, PARK-PLACE PHARMACY, BELVIDERE AND MAIN STREETS.

MIDTOWN OFFICE, 123 HULL STREET.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

The Times intimates that the Dispatch omitted publication of the last weekly reports of Dun and Bradstreet because we did not wish the great reader of business to see what a great revival of business the election of McKinley has wrought. It also says that as far as it knows we had never failed to print these reports before. As to the first branch of its charge, we have only to say that the reports in question were put into type and were ready for publication, and were only left out at the last moment because the exigencies of making up the last form of that issue required that they, or what seemed more important news, should be omitted. As to the second branch of the Times's charge, we are much grieved, because it shows that the Times does not read the Dispatch as carefully as it should. We have omitted the reports in question often, to make room for more important news.

Of course, we know that business has improved since the election, and we know—or, at least, believe—that it is going to improve still more. We know that the excitement and exaggerated alarm caused by the canvass caused the suspension of work in many mines and manufactories, and thus looked the wheels of trade. And so it is in every presidential election—though we are free to admit that the tension was greater at this election than ever before in post-bellum history.

We note now, with pleasure, that business is going on smoothly again; but we are not inclined to give all the credit to Hanna. It was in the order of nature that, with the tension removed, there should be business improvement. Though we have not the exalted opinion of the ability and worth of Hanna that the Times has, we would not rob that great statesman of none of the credit that is his due. It is, therefore, but fair to Hanna to say that he managed to make the election a very decisive one, and that he put into circulation a large sum of money. This money, having done its duty in corrupting voters, is now entering into the legitimate channels of trade.

That Hanna and his associates should claim all manner of credit for every sort of improvement is but natural to men of that kind. That they should exaggerate their own achievements was to be expected. But that the world should accept them and their services at their own valuation is asking rather too much. Later on we shall see how substantial are their claims to having saved the country and given us an era of peace and prosperity. On this branch of the subject we shall be better informed after Mr. Hanna's tariff bill has been passed and he has done what he intends to do for the protection of the gold reserve, and to make our currency system what it should be. And in Virginia we shall know better the quality of the peace we are to have after we have seen whether the Times and the "Sound-Money League" of Richmond really mean to force us forthwith into another political campaign. But lately the Sound-Money League have given public notice that they had opened an office here, and would henceforward work to secure what they call "fair elections." If their programme is to be carried out, the rest of the States of this Union may enjoy peace and prosperity while Virginia is busy with itself.

Nor could we hope for any good results in the end from such a movement since we may well doubt whether men who can see nothing wrong in Hanna's corrupting election practices are really capable of deciding what is and what is not fair in elections. And so we conclude that the business-men of Virginia have far more to fear from the Times's threat to keep up the so-called "fair-elections" agitation than they have to fear from the Dispatch's disinclination to credit Hanna & Co. with all the improvement we see in business.

WILLIAM IS WISE.

The German Reichstag reassembled yesterday, and the session will be watched with deep interest, as it is understood that a great deal of time will be given to the discussion of the disclosures concerning Bismarck's Russo-German treaty, as for the conditions of the treaty, now light that has been shed upon the agreement goes to show that they were not nearly so far-reaching as was at first supposed. The treaty was signed in 1873, two years after the formation of the triple alliance, and expired in 1890, and was a

swindling syndicate has been discovered in New York, which has illegally covered from the public some \$200,000. It voted the Republican ticket, yet bet.

The cabinet members, at least, are already genuinely busy.

by a third power and vice versa—that is to say, under the conditions of the triple alliance Germany would have to side with Austria if the latter were invaded by Russia, but under the treaty of 1873 with Russia, Germany would have had to remain neutral if Austria attacked Russia.

The question whether Bismarck's course in negotiating the Russo-German treaty can be justified is still being hotly argued by the Continental press, and some very unkind things are being said about the ex-Chancellor, but his organs generally give him credit as good as these send. In the mean time, however, it is stated that Prince Hohenlohe is endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between Bismarck and the Emperor with a view of stopping "their polemics," and that it has been decided that the indictment of Dr. Hoffman, chief editor of Bismarck's Hamburg organ, in which the treaty disclosures appeared, "would be impossible." It was, we are told, because it would be "as bad as a move as it would be to prosecute Prince Bismarck under the articles of the penal code by which Count von Arnim and Professor Geffcken were tried, convicted, and imprisoned, and under no circumstances would the Emperor permit such a proceeding."

Whatever we may think of the action of Bismarck in concluding the Russo-German treaty or in permitting the revelations respecting it, there can hardly be question that the prosecution of Bismarck would be very unwise. There are millions of Germans who nothing could convince that Bismarck was not actuated by patriotism in inspiring the disclosures and bringing about the present discussion of them.

"CERTAIN COMBINED INFLUENCES."

The result may be disappointing, but it should not be surprising. Human nature will have to undergo a change before certain combined influences can be successfully resisted. In previous campaigns these influences have been more or less equally divided, but in this campaign they have been solidly massed on one side—Gordonville Gazette.

The Gazette is right, as to the country generally, and the more we think on it the greater appears our victory won in Virginia, on November 3d.

The "combined influences" referred to were Hanna's money and the influence of big corporations, and we Virginians have shown that with us Democracy is stronger than both—that is, that both together cannot hope to win in this State in opposition to us.

We trust that never again in Virginia will the forces be so aligned as they were last November—they ought never to be—but if they are—the Democracy will not be defeated.

The Richmond Times and the "Sound Money League" of Richmond, have notified us that the campaign will be continued right along until next election-day, but we hope that they will reconsider their determination in the interest of business. We wish business and business-men to have their "innings" for the next eight or nine months, but if the "Sound-Money League" of Richmond will not have it so, let's meet them upon their own ground and out organize and (when the time comes) out vote them.

Meanwhile, let us never cease to congratulate ourselves upon the greatness of the victory won by us on November 3d over "certain combined influences."

FITZ LEE'S POSITION.

RICHMOND VA., November 7.—The Sound-Money League of Virginia has opened permanent headquarters here, and will begin at once its fight to capture Virginia in the State election next year. It is said that the sound-money Democrats will fuse with the Republicans and make the issue reform of the election laws. A part of the programme is to bring General Fitzhugh Lee out as a candidate for Governor, or to succeed John W. Daniel in the Senate. Lee will be in Richmond next week. His intimate friends here think he will decline. All but two of the twenty hold-over Senators are Democrats, and Daniel men—The Alexandria Gazette.

Fitz Lee knows a thing or two about politics, and when the "sound-money" Democrats of Richmond undertake to "pump" him on the question of next year's canvass, well, bet that he answers them in the Spanish language. So far, the General has found that language very useful to him in answering questions that never ought to have been asked. Our own guess, however, is that the coalitionists will have to search out some other man than Fitzhugh Lee to serve their purpose. We had supposed that the friends of General James A. Walker would insist upon his having the gubernatorial nomination. It has been more than suspected that the General has aspirations towards the executive office.

The idea of inviting ex-President Harrison to become Secretary of State meets with almost universal approval among Republicans within this city. His close attention to our foreign relations, his true Americanism, and sound judgment as a statesman, besides his eminence as an ex-President, seem to be surpassing qualifications. Some say that General Harrison will be influenced to accept this place, if it should be offered him, by the desire of Mr. Harrison to return to Washington. She is said to have social ambitions, and as Mrs. McKinley is too much of an invalid to assume many social duties, the valid of the Secretary of State would probably occupy a commanding position.—The Washington Post.

No doubt Major McKinley has a profound admiration, so to speak, publicly, for Mr. Harrison, but he could scarcely be expected to put him in a position where he might outline the Presidential himself. Harrison, himself, has had some experience in this line. When Blaine accepted the position of Secretary of State, Harrison became an unhappy man and never really enjoyed the presidency thereafter. It would be the proper thing for McKinley to offer Harrison the State Department portfolio—provided he is sure Harrison would decline it. Now if Harrison would consent to accept the mission to the Court of St. James, why that would be a different matter. Of one thing we feel sure, and this is that McKinley has had too much political experience to wish to be tied to the apron strings of either Benjamin Harrison or John Sherman. And really he would get along better without the help of either of those antiquities.

Those Yankee naval officers will make a wreck of the battleship Texas, if they are permitted to wreak their spite in full. It is quite clear that they propose, if possible, to make a hoo-doo of the ship, because she was built south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Chairman Hanna has decided to locate the permanent Republican national headquarters at Washington. He doesn't propose to be anywhere but right at the seat of government, and the public isn't likely to be permitted to forget it.

A swindling syndicate has been discovered in New York, which has illegally covered from the public some \$200,000. It voted the Republican ticket, yet bet.

PLACE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

There is no question that if the Richmond Times continues its efforts to keep up political agitation, it will get a Rowland for its Oliver all along the line. The Virginia Democratic papers are anxious for a cessation of excitement, but they do not propose to ignore the gauntlet when it is thrown down to them, or allow the public to remain in ignorance as to where the responsibility for the continued agitation belongs. The spirit of the State press in respect to this matter, is voiced by the Lynchburg News, in an article headed: "Shall the Tocsin Sound?" Our Lynchburg contemporary, referring to our reply to the Richmond Times that we had hoped that there would be an interval of peace and quiet allowed the people of Virginia before the inauguration of the gubernatorial and senatorial campaign, but if there was to be another fight, we wished to be counted in, has this to say:

"The above observation by our Richmond contemporary was provoked by the ill-natured clatter which our Richmond Times has been keeping up since the election, in charging the Democratic party of Virginia with fraud at the recent elections, and threatening United States Senator Daniel with defeat next fall. Like the Dispatch, we had supposed that the election was over for the time, and, acting upon the earnest personal appeals and kind suggestions of friends on both sides, the News has tried to restrain resentment, and bring back the attention of the people to business. But if the other side propose to perpetuate animosities and continue the fight, the News will enlist for the war again."

If the Times and its new allies can stand another war, the Democratic party and the Democratic press of Virginia can.

MCKINLEY'S TARIFF PROGRAMME.

Mark Hanna is quoted in a New York special to the Baltimore Sun as saying that an extra session of Congress will be necessary, and that McKinley will call very soon after his inauguration. As to the programme of the extra session, the Baltimore American's Washington correspondent says it is believed that a carefully-drawn protective tariff bill yielding ample revenue will be adopted, and a bill may also be passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue short-term, low-interest bonds, sufficient to meet any emergency that may arise until the new tariff bill shall bring in sufficient revenue to enable the government to meet all its expenditures.

The New York Press, which is the organ of the extreme protectionist wing of the Republican party, and which all during the campaign continued to press the tariff issue to the front, also declares that there will be an extra session of Congress.

How do the Bolter free-trade organs like the picture?

To-day there will be begun in the United States Supreme Court, before a full bench, the arguments in the notable suit brought by the United States Government against the American Bell Telephone Company, for the purpose of annulling the well-known Berliner patent. No. 46259, and dated November 17, 1891. This case is an appeal by the government from the decision of the Court of Appeals of the Southern District of Massachusetts, which decided in favor of the Bell Telephone Company. The Supreme Court decision will be of importance, not only because the patent covers the only practical method of transmitting speech over any distances, but because there are involved several technical questions affecting the practice before the United States Patent-Office of a great many pending cases, as well as many more to follow in time to come.

The papers report that Mr. Bryan is having a serious time of it with his voice. He ended the campaign with its future like properties seemingly unimpaired, but since he suddenly ceased speech-making, he has steadily grown hoarser and hoarser. His physicians say that his vocal chords have suffered from his recent work, and that it will take extreme care and some weeks to reduce the inflammation.

It is generally understood that he expects to take to the lecture-platform. Mr. Bryan has received a number of offers from various enterprising gentlemen, but he has declined to give them out for publication. In his endeavor to make up for lost sleep Mr. Bryan now retires early and rises late.

There might be more respect for the Indianapolis if they had stuck to their own platform. But they didn't do that. The vast majority of them, after deserting the Democratic party, organized their own pretence of an organization, and deserted twice in a very brief period. They acted the part, not only of the traitor, but of the double traitor.

Prosperity is "a good thing. Push it along" to the plain people, we would say to the plutocrats.

From Ambassador Bayard.

(Washington Post.)

"It verifies my opinion of the honesty and uprightness of the American people." So said Ambassador Bayard when he heard how the presidential election had gone. The American people will experience an exaltation of their pride at this tribute to their honesty and uprightness. They will be glad, too, that their Ambassador to Great Britain has been made happy, for they have learned that when elections in this country do not please him he is liable to say disagreeable things. But it is not strange to hear Mr. Bayard lifting up his voice in exaltation over the election of the author of the McKinley tariff to the presidency of the United States? Is it not a marvelous spectacle, this joy of Ambassador Bayard over the restoration of the party of protection to power in the land? This was the same party whose policy Mr. Bayard denounced in words which were branded by the judicious on both sides of the ocean. And now we find Mr. Bayard speaking of the election of McKinley and the endorsement of the McKinley tariff as a proof that the people of the United States are honest and upright.

A few weeks ago one of the submarine cables conveyed to the sound money Democrats of the United States some weighty words of counsel from Ambassador Bayard. The campaign was then in full blast, and the election of McKinley or Bryan was a "dead sure thing." McKinley stood for the party of protection, while Bryan represented what Mr. Bayard believed to be dishonest. According to Mr. Bayard, the election of Bryan would have degraded the American nation, and would have shown the American people to be the reverse of honest and upright. Now, it was not imperatively necessary for our Ambassador to the Court of St. James to communicate his views to the sound money Democrats of the United States. A diplomatic position excuses the holder thereof from participating in campaigns. Still, Ambassador Bayard had a clear right to express his views by cable, and feeling as deeply as he did that our national honor was involved, he could

scarcely have been expected to remain silent. But did he, on that momentous occasion, meet the grave issue—the issue, as he regarded it, between honor and disgrace—squarely? Did he advise sound-money Democrats to vote for Bryan's only competitor? Not at all. The words that came through the wire 3,000 miles away were, "Vote for Palmer and Buckner." At that moment of peril, when, in the opinion of millions, the country was face to face with great danger, and when Mr. Bayard's opinion, the election of Bryan meant national degradation; when Mr. Bayard knew that the only way to defeat Mr. Bryan was to vote for McKinley, he called through the cable "Vote for Palmer." Was that patriotic or sensible? If Mr. Bayard's house were on fire, would he advise the firemen to direct the streams of water onto a building on another square?

"Whether the incoming Congress and administration will comprehend that this is no mere party victory," says Mr. Bayard, "we must wait to see." That is a post-election output that is not in the best taste. But we think that the administration and the Congress will recognize the indebtedness of the party and the country to the sound-money Democrats. They will not forget that most of those Democrats disapproved Mr. Bayard's advice to "vote for Palmer," and cast their ballots for McKinley. The President-elect and the Republican organs have already given those Democrats grateful and graceful recognition.

SEEKING HIS BROTHERS.

A Virginian's Quest for Three Lost Brothers.

BALTIMORE, MD., November 9.—(Special.)—Sheriff Mason to-day received a letter from John A. Perry, of Chertion Station, Northampton county, Va., asking after three brothers, supposed to be in Baltimore, whom he has not seen or heard from for thirty-six years. Their names, as he remembers them, are George, William, and James Perry. The letter is addressed to the "High Sheriff of Baltimore." Mr. Perry, of Virginia, says that the way in which he came to be separated from his brothers was this: When he was about 4 years old Captain Archibald Willey married a Miss Ann Maria Fowler, Perry's aunt. They moved to Gloucester county, Va., and took young Perry along. His aunt died in 1853, and the Captain died seven years later. Perry lost all trace of his relatives. Now he wants to find them. He says that he goes by the name of Willey, and is about 40 years old.

Out of the Party.

(Roanoke Evening World.)

The flag of Democracy has never been disgraced by shielding the counterfeit Democracy of the Times, and the McKinley organ of Virginia is not yet the people of the State. The Democratic party permits the Richmond Times to write its platform it will regain the confidence of the people—otherwise, the Richmond Times. The party in Virginia is in danger of losing the confidence of the people, if we may judge from the returns of Tuesday's election, and the aid of the Richmond Times and the corporations and money influences are not to be discarded, the party will be lost. There is now no reason to fear that those who have turned their backs on the party and its principles, when allied with all the ignorance and venality of the Republican party, will be able to erect Virginia from the control of the genuine Democracy. The Times is out of the party, and it will hardly be permitted to sneak in again at the back door. If it is itself in disgrace, the company the fault is not in its stars.

Looked Like an Opportunity.

(Washington Star.)

"I've got a great mind," said the young man, "to go West and grow up with the country."

"But you don't know anything about agriculture."

"I know that. But there are one or two sections where there seem to be so many politicians that I believe an energetic man could come pretty near getting a monopoly of the farming."

Did He Discourse.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

My conversation does not please you yet, Sweetheart, for though I search from Pole to tropics, Still do I notice with a dull regret The dearth of topics.

But now my heart is like a singing bird— Till I hear ears ache, till my tongue shall blither, I'll talk, and talking, charm, for I have heard the Roentgen rays shall lighten my discourses, Bacteria's pranks with rapture oft shall fill us, Entranced, you'll listen as I trace the source Of Koch's bacillus.

We'll boldly jeer the greatest foes of men, Microbes, the thousandth fraction of a flea bite, Yet drop a passing tear for oxygen Maligned by Liebig.

I will enchant your ear with mystic terms, I'll sing to you of lymph and toxin's action, I'll tell you all that Pasteur knows of germs And putrefaction.

Listening my words, when you for hours have sat, Words that would cheer the gloomiest ascetics, I'll tell you to repose with dreamy chat Of anaesthetics.

"Then, Julia" (though your name is really Jane), But I repeat, "Then, Julia, let me woo thee," For thus I hope to pour, and not in vain, "My soul unto thee."

Gloom

Of ill health, despondency and despair, gives way to the sunshine of hope, happiness and health, upon taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it gives renewed life and vitality to the blood, and through that imparts strength, vigor to the whole system. Read this letter:

"Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me wonderfully, changed sickness to health, gloom to sunshine. No pen can describe what I suffered. I was deathly sick, had sick headaches every few days and those terrible tired, despondent feelings, with heart troubles so that I could not go up and down stairs without clasping my hand over my heart and resting. In fact, it would almost take my breath away. I suffered so I did not care to live, yet I had much to live for. There is no pleasure in life if deprived of health, for life becomes a burden. Hood's Sarsaparilla does far more than advertised. After taking one bottle, it is sufficient to recommend itself." Mrs. J. E. SMITH, Beloit, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists.

Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

It cures all liver ills, biliousness, Hood's Pills, 25c.

USEFUL BOOKS GIVEN AWAY.

Instructions for Making Art and Fancy Work.

Mrs. Nella Daggett, of Boston, has recently written a book, "Fancy Work and Art Decorations," that gives practical instructions for making dollies, table covers, scarfs, tray cloths, pin-cushions, etc., etc., with fifty illustrations. This book, together with "Successful Home Dressing," will be sent free to any reader of this Dispatch who will send a postcard to one copy of who forwards the "Fancy Work and Art Decorations" and a 2-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

The above liberal offer is made to advertise the reliable Diamond Dyes, and to get their book upon home dyeing into the hands of women who want to dress well by making their old clothing look like new.

The fact that Diamond Dyes have been the standard home dyes for nearly twenty years, and that their sale increases from year to year, is proof positive that they have never had an equal.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The week showed a good tone in all departments of the dry-goods market. There are more buyers noticeable in the market. The tone of the general market is good. Sellers are, as a rule, well situated with regard to stocks, and in heavy brown goods, low-grade bleached, and most coarse, colored cottons, the tendency of prices is against the buyer.

A New Tetanus Antitoxin.

Die Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift publishes reports from Professor Berling and Privatdozent Herr Khorst upon a new tetanus antitoxin, which they have discovered in the course of researches among the by-products of the higher coloring processes. The discovery expresses the hope that by means of the new specific it will be possible materially to reduce the percentage of deaths arising from traumatic tetanus. The antitoxin can now be obtained either in the form of a solution for use as a remedy in cases of traumatic tetanus in men or horses, or as a dry preparation for prophylactic treatment.

A. Nutzler's Sons,

315 East Broad Street.

Ladies' Wraps.

The garments we sell are selected of best materials, unsurpassed in make-up, and warranted to wear.

Ladies' Black Cloth Capes, special value, \$2.

Ladies' Black Beaver Capes, strap-trimmed, \$12.50.

Seal-Plush Cape, fur trimmed, full rippled, best London finish, plush, at \$5.

Seal-Plush Cape, hand-branded, superior finish, and lined, at \$5.50, worth \$14.

Ladies' Black Cheviot Coat, \$4.

Ladies' Double Jacket, \$5, an \$8 value.

Ladies' Astrachan Jackets, \$10 and \$11.

Ladies' Beaver Coats, \$5 to \$8.

Blankets and Comforts.

Small-Size Calico Comforts, \$7.10.

Full-Size Calico Comforts, 75c.

Cotton-Filled Calico Comforts, \$1 and \$1.50.

Sateen-Covered Comforts, \$2 and \$2.50.

Down Comforts from \$4 to \$10.

Full 10-4 Gray or White Double Blankets at 50c.

Gray Wool Blankets from \$1.50 to \$2.

White Wool Blankets from \$2.50 to \$12.

Superior quality California Grid-Blankets, in plain and fancy borders, from \$1.50 to \$4.

If you need Carpets, Flannels, Underwear, or Dress Goods, read our last Sunday's advertisement in the Dispatch—second page, 10th column.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

\$7.50 Capes at \$3.99.

\$5 Capes at \$3.99.

\$10 Capes at \$5.99.

\$1 Capes at \$2.50.

Ladies' Jackets, with shield front, made of Heavy Black Beaver, worth \$7, at \$4.99.

Ladies' Elegant Jackets, made of extra fine French Kersey, dyed front, handsomely trimmed in braid and buttons, worth \$12, at \$8.99.

Ladies' Handsome Boucle Cloth Jackets, one half lined in Silk, worth \$4.99.

Beautiful Jackets, worth \$5, \$2.99.

Colored Dress Goods

Bought at Half Prices and Sold Accordingly.